

American Notes in Munich.

Published Daily.

The "American Notes".

This paper is published by the Süddeutsche Verlagsdruckerei, Schellingstraße 46. Communications concerning the editorial department may be sent to Elbert Francis Baldwin, Editor, at the above address.

Communications concerning the business department may be addressed to Leslie Dayton Bissell, Business Manager, Amerikanische Bibliothek, Salvatorplatz 1, where copies of all issues in any quantity may be obtained.

The Editor, Business Manager and others connected with this paper contribute their services without charge. The price of the "American Notes" is twenty pfennigs, and any sum remaining after the bare expenses of publication will be given to the Red Cross.

The American Church.

The words of "A Prayer for Europe in Time of War", published in the "American Notes" of Saturday, were uttered on the Sunday previous by the Rev. Mr. Robbins, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, just before his sermon at the American Church.

The preacher last Sunday was the Rev. Dr. Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, also in New York City.

Red Cross.

All Americans who have met Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, some time ago connected with the German Embassy at Washington, and since then German Minister to Argentina, will be glad to know, that he has been made Assistant Secretary of State in the Foreign Office at Berlin. His wide acquaintance with Americans and his frankly expressed admiration for them and for our country mark him as the right man in the right place to be of aid and comfort to us at this time.

In addition to its appeals to the American Ambassador at Berlin and to the American Consul here, the local American Red Cross has also applied to Baron von dem Bussche in his official capacity, begging him to assist in getting word to Washington asking for money for the Munich enterprises.

An offer has just been received looking to the use of a large emigrant station situated at a strategic point between Frankfurt and Berlin. The station can accommodate from five hundred to six hundred beds for Red Cross use. This equipment is offered free, except in so far as the buying of beds is concerned.

Notice as to Special Trains.

FIRST CLASS.

A special train composed of first class sleeping cars, dining and baggage cars will leave the Hauptbahnhof, Munich, on Monday and Tuesday, August 17—18 at 6.05 P. M. Price of tickets, including sleeping cars Mks 104 to Amsterdam. Checks for seats and berths will be given. Each first class train will accommodate about 170 persons.

SECOND CLASS.

A special train composed only of second class cars (not sleepers), dining and baggage cars will leave the Hauptbahnhof, Munich, on Wednesday, August 19, at 6.05 P. M., and if necessary, on Thursday, August 20 at 6.05 P. M.

Price of tickets Mks 50.80 to Amsterdam. Four persons only will be placed in a compartment. Checks for seats will be given. One, two or three persons may take an entire compartment by purchasing four second class tickets. The second class train will accommodate about 250 persons.

APPLICABLE TO BOTH FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

Tickets can be purchased only on the day of departure and only at the Tourists office (Cooks) 16 Promenadeplatz, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Persons applying for transportation on Monday, August 17th, must arrange for the purchase of their tickets before twelve o'clock, noon, of that day. This applies to every train day. Places not taken by twelve o'clock noon will be assigned to those approved by the Committee on Transportation.

To avoid confusion reservations heretofore made at the Tourists office, are cancelled. Transportation will be afforded only in conformity with the registered preferences made at the consulate.

Special trains will be run each week on the days above named until all Americans are cared for, subject of course, to the exigencies of the war.

Baggage should be registered (checked) immediately after the purchase of tickets, and should be at the station at least two hours before the departure of the train. All baggage should be labelled "Amerikanerzug", with the date of departure. Government officials request that as few trunks as possible be taken by each person. We suggest not more than two each.

Dining car prices: Breakfast, Mks 1.20; Dinner, Mks 3; Supper, Mks 2.50.

Only Americans with passports or identification cards of the United States. Consul-General will be taken on these trains. (Servants with proper papers may also be taken.)

In the interest of all, it is earnestly requested that any change in the intention of those who have indicated their preference for some one of the special trains be *at once* reported to the Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

Dutch Addresses.

All Americans leaving for Holland are requested to leave their presumable Dutch addresses at the American Consulate here. All Americans arriving at The Hague should immediately register their names and hotel addresses at the American Legation, or if arriving elsewhere should make use of our consular officials whenever such opportunity is possible.

The Glaspalast.

Those who are disappointed at the closing of the royal galleries, should not forget that the Glaspalast in the Sophienstrasse remains open. The annual picture exhibition there is very worthy of a visit.

The American Relief Association of Munich.

Executive Committee:

Consul-General Gaffney, Honorary Chairman
Professor Fullerton, Chairman

Dr. Bissell
Mr. de Forest
President Garfield
Dr. Williamson

The Executive Committee has organized the following Committees to work under its general direction.

I. Relief.

Mr. de Forest, Director.

A. Emergency Relief to Americans

Dr. Williamson, Chairman
Mr. Crocker
Mr. Hyams

Mr. Jennings
Mr. Josseleyn
Dr. Lubeck
Mr. Robbins
Dr. Reazor
Mr. Waitt
The Director, ex officio

B. Red Cross

Walter Stilson Hutchins, Honorary Chairman and Representative at Washington D. C.
Professor Fullerton, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Dr. Coit
Mr. A. M. Williamson
Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung
The Director, ex officio

II. Information.

President Garfield, Director.

A. News

Mr. Baldwin, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Mr. Altsheler
Mr. Crocker
Professor Jastrow
Mr. Jennings
Judge Lehman
Mr. Martin
Mr. Robbins
Mr. Satterlee
The Director ex officio

B. Transportation.

Mr. Schneider, Chairman
Mr. Hyams
Mr. Lane
Mr. Mc Enerney
Mr. Bryant
The Director ex officio

C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration.

Mr. Brand, Chairman
Mr. von Engelken
Judge Spiegelberg
Mr. Withrow
The Director ex officio

D. Banks and Credits.

Mr. Watriss, Chairman
Mr. Leask
Mr. Loeb
The Director ex officio.

To avoid confusion, all matters within the scope of each Committee's powers are to be handled under the direction of its Chairman only.

The Chairmen may be found daily after 11.30 A. M. as follows:

I. Relief

A. Emergency }
B. Red Cross } At the American Library

II. Information

A. News
B. Transportation
C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration }
D. Banks and Credits } at the Consulate.

Children's Relief.

The admirable work of the Children's Relief Committee of the American Church goes steadily forward. The chairman of the committee is Dr. J. Milnor Coit, Konradstrasse 4 and the treasurer, Professor F. M. Josselyn, Maximilianplatz 8.

The German Military Position.

(A TRANSLATION BY JAMES GARFIELD.)

An erstwhile Socialist, in an editorial in the *Münchener Post*, writes as follows concerning Germany's prospects in the present war:

There can be no question but that Germany stood in a less favorable position in regard to her war with France in 1870 than she does today. At that time France had a population of 38,000,000, Germany one of 38,500,000. At present, France has 39,000,000 while Germany has 67,000,000.

If Germany — 67,000,000 strong in inhabitants — sends against France the military strength of a nation of only 39,000,000, there will thus remain for use against other foes a force corresponding to that of a nation of 28,000,000.

Let us suppose that the war strength derived from five million inhabitants must be set aside to take care of Belgium and to guard against possible future attempts at invasion from England. There still remains an army drawn from 23,000,000 Germans for service on the Russian frontier. In addition to this, Austria-Hungary has a population of 51,000,000, and can send almost her whole army against Russia. A war strength, thus derived from 74,000,000 people, should suffice to vanquish the Russians. In short, despite the fact that she has foes on both sides, Germany has no need to be sparing in the number of troops which she sends against France.

Suppose, then, we consider the present war, in its Franco-German aspect, as one between two nations each having 39,000,000 inhabitants. In what respects is Germany more favorably situated than she was in 1870? First and most important, she is not now obliged to conquer Alsace-Lorraine, then won only at the cost of a tremendous sacrifice of men. The battles of Weissenburg, Wörth, Saarbrücken, Mars-la-Tour and St. Privat-Gravelotte need not now be fought. Strassburg and Metz must no longer be taken. On the contrary, Alsace-Lorraine, which was then so serious an obstacle, is now a resource of prime importance to Germany. And, whereas, in 1870, Paris was 400 kilometers distant from the German frontier, as the crow flies, now it lies only 260 kilometers away. In the Franco-Prussian War Germany did not threaten France from the direction of Belgium. But now, our attack on France by way of Belgium seeming certain, it may be mentioned that the direct distance from the Belgian border to Paris is only 170 kilometers.

The French frontier, to be sure, is today studded with fortresses. But many of the smaller ones are antiquated, and their worth as against modern artillery is questionable. Moreover, a chain of forts is a two-edged weapon, requiring hundreds of thousands of men as garrisons, and thus taking them away from the really decisive conflicts of a war — the field battles. And a fort captured is doubly important to the victor, not only as a battle won, together with ammunition and equipment, but also as a new base of supplies and center of operations. To break through the line of French forts will surely cost Germany no more than did the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine in 1870.

In regard also to the organization and equipment of the opposing forces, Germany is much more advantageously situated today than in 1870. At that time the German rifles were quite inferior to those used by the French. Today they are superior. In 1870 the German army was divided into a northern and a southern contingent, differing in efficiency and organization. Now it is one complete unit. The French army, on the other hand, is divided along political lines, between the Republicans and the Monarchists. And furthermore there are many indications that neither the welfare of the ordinary soldier nor the internal organization of the army as a whole is so carefully considered in France as in Germany.

As for the Russian army, it need only be pointed out that the differences between the German and the Russian educational systems very naturally result in a difference in the personnel of their armies. Instead of being an intelligent and rationally responsible part of a beautifully organized machine, as the German soldier is, the Russian is for the most part stupid and unreasoning, and can be trained only as a dumb beast is trained, to go through a certain unvarying routine, and with no independent resource for an emergency.

In a word, after sober consideration, Germany can take comfort in the thought that the future for her is at present not so dark as once it was.

The War: Germany.

The German Emperor has left Berlin for Mayence and the theatre of the war beyond that city.

The War: France.

The "*Frankfurter Zeitung*" thus reports a series of declarations made by the French prisoners recently brought to Frankfort. "We had scarcely seen the Germans," they said, "when they came at us. Our dead had almost nothing but head and breast wounds. Near Mülhausen the Germans came once to within fifty meters of us. The earth and the gray field uniforms looked alike. We have kept our old drill uniforms."

The War: Servia.

The Servian army, at its war strength, consists of about three hundred thousand men, whereas the fighting strength of the Austrian army consists of nearly three million men. There is also a small Austrian navy, which can be depended on to do gallant service, so far as its slender strength permits, especially that part which to some may seem almost a negligible quantity, the dozen monitor and torpedo boats operating in the river Danube.

The War: Bulgaria.

In the early days of the war Bulgaria declared her neutrality. So did Rumania and so did Turkey. The three states have now formed a triple alliance by themselves. From the tone of the newspapers published in these countries it is easy to see that their neutrality is not unlikely to be a friendly neutrality toward the other and larger triple alliance.

The War: Austria.

An Englishman living in Vienna, Mr. Harry Lowe, directs to the "Neue Freie Presse" a message as follows: — "During the many years of my residence in Vienna, I have had the opportunity of learning to appreciate and esteem the inhabitants of this monarchy; and I am convinced — speaking in the name of all Englishmen living in Austria-Hungary — that never has the idea of manliness been more splendidly proved, than in the declaration of war against Servia. Unfortunately, the world sees today the sad spectacle wherein nations, which had lived until today in harmony, are involved now in a war with each other. We want to hope that these trials of strength will bring Germany and England to the conviction, that they, by virtue of their common blood and their common religion, and, in fact, in accordance with their natural thoughts, as well as with their common interests, should belong and work together, in order to be for all time a solid bulwark to the peace of Europe. Germany is not England's enemy. England's natural enemy is Russia. May God bless Kaiser Francis Joseph in these hard times, and may Austria's just battle be crowned with victory."

The War: Belgium.

Stories of mob outrages in Belgium, of which German women and children were the victims, will, if corroborated, go far to alienate from that kingdom the sympathies of the English speaking world. Anglo-Saxons as well as Teutons are descended from the Germanic tribes whose reverence for womanhood was famous as far back as the days of Tacitus.

It was not many years ago that Lord Derby warned the Turkish government that "the renewal of certain outrages would be more fatal to it than the loss of a battle".

The War: America

Throughout the Old World — that is to say, Europe, Asia and Africa — there is hardly a country not involved, more or less, in such a general conflagration as the present. On the other hand, the New World — that is to say, North and South America — are practically untouched. Commenting on this fact, the München-Augsburger Abendzeitung calls attention to the cleverness and celerity of the Yankees in their use of the situation.

Hardly had the last words of the declarations of war been spoken, when the Washington Government decided to establish new steamship lines to Europe and South America. Though this was undertaken at our Government's direct instance, one should not conclude that the lines will be operated by the State for State use and by State means. They will doubtless be operated by private concerns under Government protection, as in Europe. It would mean a kind of Europeanizing of America in this respect.

By means of these lines, surmises the München-Augsburger Abendzeitung, the Germans will receive food-stuffs, machinery, and other supplies, and, what is not to be despised, the news, which now is denied us, as far as possible, from outside sources. "Flour, meat and vegetables we have in our own country in sufficient supply: What we need, because not indigenous to our soil, is tobacco, cotton, cocoa, tea and coffee. All of these staples we can get conveniently from or through America".

"But beyond all this we need money", declares the Abendzeitung, and wonders what success the new German loan in America will have.

Then it turns its attention to what it thinks was a sharp opposition between England and America, financially and commercially, concerning Mexico, with reference, of course, to the supposed clashing of interests between the Pearson British Oil Syndicate and the Standard Oil Company. Only with the greatest diplomacy, asserts the paper, was an open break avoided between the two world-powers.

The significance of this fact has now somewhat changed, continues our critic, because Japan was then on England's side as against the United States. Now, however, Japan is falling away from England and is turning against an important member of the Triple Entente (England, France, Russia) namely, against Russia. The implication would seem to be that there may be a consequent drawing-together of Japan and the United States.